



THE GRAND STAND

VOLUME 2, NO. 2

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE
FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

JULY, 1976



Care to come for a terror trip to the corner store?

This photograph, used in an ad campaign of the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, has had a tremendous reaction among community planners in Canada.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

We must continue to eliminate the cruel barriers that prevent disabled veterans and too many other disabled Americans from leading the rich life that everyone has the right to enjoy in our very great country.

As you know better than I, many of these barriers are physical. Your efforts and your Government's efforts to train and to rehabilitate the disabled are tragically undermined if the disabled individual cannot enter and cannot use public buildings or places of business.

I am well aware of the sad facts that many things the rest of us take for granted—like a narrow doorway or a flight of stairs—can be like signs saying "Disabled—keep out." We must work to remove those signs, and we are, and we will.

We are moving steadily toward making Federally owned and leased buildings physically accessible to every American.

A recent meeting held at the White House on the subject of architectural barriers explored this particular problem with architects, builders, engineers and contractors. By removing physical barriers, we can also help to remove social barriers which all too frequently confront the disabled.

*President Gerald R. Ford
Remarks at Dedication Ceremony
of the Disabled American Veterans
Building, March 3, 1976*

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILL FOR THE HANDICAPPED

H.B. 501

This bill requires the Department of Transportation and all municipalities to install ramps, where feasible at crosswalks, when making new installations of sidewalks, curbs or gutters or improving existing sidewalks, curbs or gutters. All such ramps shall be constructed or installed in accordance with design specifications prepared by the Department of Transportation.

Upon signing the measure, the Governor commented that it would bring Pennsylvania in line with other states who have demonstrated that they genuinely care about their handicapped citizens. He noted that, "The importance of providing these ramps at our crosswalks, through future construction, is substantial. I am very pleased that our General Assembly has seen fit to send me this important legislation. I am most happy to sign this long awaited and much deserved legislation."

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

Preparatory to the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania intends to convene a Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

It is the intent of the Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals to be structured in such a manner as to enable each handicapped individual (or guardian/family member of such persons) to present his/her concerns and needs and to suggest possible solutions. In order to provide this type of opportunity the state has been divided into eight (8) regions with each regional center approximately 90 minute accessibility from all its localities.

During late August and early September each region will hold a one day forum to discuss the concerns and needs of the handicapped citizens living within the region. The results of these Regional Forums will provide the basic content for discussions at the statewide conference to be held at Hershey Convention Center, December 1, 2, and 3, 1976. These Regional Forums will also have a role in the selection of the 300 delegates to the state conference.

Orientation meetings have recently been held for those persons who have consented to assist in the planning of these vital Regional Forums. Each

Happy Birthday
Bicentennial
Pennsylvania
1976
So your children can tell
their children



Regional Planning Committee will determine the time, place, format and publicity for that region's forum. Each Planning Committee will also provide opportunities for input from those handicapped individuals who are unable to attend a public meeting.

It is hoped that professionals and agencies who render services and care for such persons as well as the government representatives who make important decisions affecting them will feel compelled to attend these forums.

To the right is a list of the regions, the counties they represent and a temporary contact person.

COOPERATION AMONG CONCERNED EDUCATORS FOR PRESCHOOL HANDICAPPED IN PENNSYLVANIA

*Carl E. Thornton
Federal Programs Adviser
Division of Special Education
Bureau of Special and Compensatory
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Pennsylvania Department of Education*

In Pennsylvania, educators are working together in a cooperative effort to carry out Part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act (EHA-B, as amended by Public Law 89-313). The State Plan for EHA-B is administered by the Division of Special Education through its federal coordinating unit. The eventual goal of EHA-B is an individualized educational program plan for each handicapped person from birth to age 21.

This goal is shared by each of Pennsylvania's 29 intermediate units. The intermediate units are providing leadership and service in the areas of curriculum development, educational planning, in-service education and program development. Each intermediate unit has developed an action plan, funded by individual EHA-B grants, to meet this goal. Through EHA-B personnel, specifically case managers and information managers, each intermediate unit is attempting to locate these unserved handicapped persons.

Since existing educational programs are available for handicapped persons of school age, the Commonwealth's EHA-B program is concentrating on the needs of preschool handicapped persons.

The intermediate units are helping to coordinate existing programs and services as well as operating programs and services to meet the needs of preschool handicapped persons. For fiscal year 1975-76, the Pennsylvania Department of Education has allocated \$5.2 million to preschool programs through the intermediate units, as well as, materials centers and resource systems which serve the entire state.

Another component of the Commonwealth's plan is a statewide coordinating unit, Project CONNECT

REGION	COUNTIES REPRESENTED	TEMPORARY CONTACT PERSON
I	Bucks, Chester, Delaware Montgomery, Philadelphia	Ms. Marilee Fogelsong, Pres. Delaware Council on Service for the Handicapped 919 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215) WA5-3213
II	Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Schuylkill	Mr. Robert P. Deiley 121 N. Scenic Street Allentown, PA 18104 (215) 393-5644
III	Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster Lebanon, Perry, York	Mr. Ronald Masitis Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth Elizabethtown, PA 17022 (717) 367-1161
IV	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	Mr. Ray E. West, Supervisor Recreation Therapy The Williamsport Hospital 777 Rural Avenue Williamsport, PA 17701 (717) 322-7861 ext. 538
V	Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington, Westmoreland	Grace B. Crull 438 Union Trust Bldg. Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (412) 366-8923
VI	Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Venango, Warren	Dr. Gertrude Barber, Exec. Dir. Gertrude Barber Center 136 East Avenue Erie, PA 16507 (814) 456-5345
VII	Bedford, Blair, Cambria Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Somerset	Mrs. Isabel Rosenbloom, Exec. Dir. UCP of Southern Alleghenies Region 616 Somerset Street Johnstown, PA 15901 535-7708
VIII	Bradford, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, Wyoming	Mr. J. Wayne Morgan Morgan Associates Box 425C RD 2 Dalton, PA 18414 (717) 563-1274

For additional information you may contact:

**Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals
500 State Street Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 783-8283**

(Coordination and Outreach Network for the Needs of Exceptional Children Today). Project CONNECT has set up an educational information service designed for parents who would like information on programs offered in their communities. They are asked to contact the local intermediate unit or call the Project CONNECT information number collect (Area code 717, 657-0000). This number is in service 24 hours a day.

Project CONNECT will respond to all calls and make referrals to intermediate units if appropriate. A follow-through procedure provides for checking on the outcome of each call.

Continuing cooperation on all levels--state, intermediate unit and local school district--is designed to provide appropriate programs and services to all of Pennsylvania's handicapped population of preschool and school age.

SCHOOL MUST MAKE PROVISIONS FOR FIRST GRADE GIRL WITH SPINA BIFIDA

In September 1975, Trina Hariston, a first grade child with spina bifida, a noticeable limp, and incontinence of the bowels, was told she would not be accepted into her classroom in a regular public school in West Virginia unless her mother would go to school two or three times a day to attend to her. Her mother was unable to attend her at school because of a baby to care for at home, her own mother who was totally incapacitated lived in the home, and she had no driver's license or suitable transportation to the school. She also needed to be home to take telephone orders for her husband who makes a living by delivering coal for heating homes.

After unsuccessful attempts to secure Trina's admission to a regular classroom, the Hairstons filed suit in the United States District Court in Charleston. In the suit the Hairstons alleged that exclusion of Trina from an educational program constituted discrimination based on her handicap in violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. This section prohibits discrimination against and denial of benefits to handicapped persons in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The Hairstons also alleged that Trina had been excluded without written notice and procedural safeguards which violated the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The court determined that both of the plaintiff's contentions were correct and ordered that Trina Hairston be admitted immediately to a regular public classroom. Judge K.K. Hall, presiding in the case, also ordered that any attempt to exclude her be in accord with due process of law. This case is significant because the court concluded that the plaintiff's exclusion from a regular classroom was indeed a violation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which provides that:

"No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States as defined in Section 706(c) of this title, shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

The court also found alternative placement of handicapped children able to function adequately in a regular classroom unacceptable and a great disservice to these children. In his offer Judge Hall remarked:

"A child's chance in this society is through the educational process. A major goal of the educational process is the socialization process that takes place in the regular classroom with the resulting

capacity to interact in a social way with one's peers. It is, therefore, imperative that every child receive an education with his or her peers insofar as at all possible. The conclusion is further enforcement by the critical importance of education in this society. . . It is an educational fact that the maximum benefits to a child are received by placement in as normal environment as possible."

TOURS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED

Interpretive talks have long been providing visitors to the monuments and memorials in the Nation's Capital with more than just a visual experience.

Until recently, such a total experience as this was unintentionally denied a large segment of annual visitors . . . the hearing impaired.

The National Park Service, in cooperation with Gallaudet College, has started sign language interpretive tours for the hearing impaired visitors at five local historic sites.

Volunteers from Gallaudet have been trained to provide architectural information about the sites, historical information about the personages the sites memorialize and other pertinent information as it relates to the sites and Washington, D.C. They will communicate in sign language and orally.

The sign language tours will be conducted at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Frederick Douglass Home, Arlington House, Ford's Theatre and the Lincoln Memorial.

The tours are a pilot program conducted by the National Capital Parks Branch of Community Programs. Visitor response will determine how long and if the program is to be continued.

More information may be obtained and arrangements may be made for tours by calling the Branch of Community Programs at (202) 426-6770.

1976 STATE CONFERENCE

*Reprinted from
Newsletter, P.A.C.L.D.
Vol. 3 #2 Spring 1976*

The Allegheny Chapter of the Pennsylvania Association for Children with Learning Disabilities will hold a conference on November 12 and 13, 1976, at the William Penn Hotel. The theme of the conference will be "Freedom from Failure."

Dr. Janet Lerner, internationally known reading specialist, will be featured along with Dr. William Byrne, biochemist, University of Tennessee Medical School. An in-depth "Educational and Behavioral Problem Solving" workshop will be held for teachers on Friday, November 12. This particular segment of the program is

being provided at the request of many teachers.

It is hoped that you will plan one of your Fall inservice days for this occasion. Institutional memberships are only \$25.00. Three persons may attend for each membership. A school district may purchase as many memberships as desired.

Katharine M. Tillotson, Chairman 1976 Conference, Allegheny County, Association for Children with Learning Disabilities, Inc. Middle & Susman Streets, Pittsburgh, PA 15212.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL OLYMPICS ART COLLECTION

Mississippi Special Olympics, Inc., has announced that the International Special Olympics Traveling Art Collection is now available for showing throughout the United States. The exhibit is the result of the cooperative efforts of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, the Department of Art Education of the University of Southern Mississippi, and Mississippi Special Olympics, Inc.

This collection is comprised of original art work produced for the Special Art Contests held in conjunction with the 1975 International Special Olympics Games held in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. The collection includes prints, paintings and drawings produced by mentally retarded citizens from many states and foreign countries.

The collection is available for persons or organizations wishing to host and show the exhibit. Contact Dr. Joe Cracraft at the following address:

Joe D. Cracraft, Chapter Director
Mississippi Special Olympics, Inc.
Box 5174, Southern Station
University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, MS 39401

Annual International Special Olympics Art Contests are planned for the future. Winners will be added to this collection. Parents, teachers, and others interested in getting the handicapped involved should contact their local Special Olympics Office, the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation or Mississippi Special Olympics, Inc., for official rules and regulations.

A BREAKTHROUGH FOR THE BLIND

Olympia, Washington -- A machine enabling ordinary calculators, electronic measuring devices and even computers to "talk", the biggest breakthrough for the blind since braille.

The miracle of minute electronic circuitry accounts for the relative small size of these machines. The breakthrough occurred when a tiny electronic audio

circuit, or "chip", was successfully integrated with a logic chip.

The impact of these machines on blind students and curriculum is staggering. It represents the removal of a tremendous intellectual and vocational barrier, enabling a large number of blind people to actively pursue careers in mathematics, engineering and even electronics.

The idea of talking calculators, computers and electronic instruments was the brainchild of Russ Maki and Howard Sheton at the Office of Services for the Blind in Seattle, part of Washington State's Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Maki, the Center's placement and training supervisor, has always had an interest in electronic and computer technology. Being blind himself, he recognized the impact that a "talking calculator" would have for a blind population that is currently restricted to simple mathematics performed on the ancient abacus.

The calculator, about the size of a small suitcase, works like any other calculator except it gives an audio response to every number entered into the machine as well as an answer to the entire computation.

The machine can perform 44 functions on only 20 keys, a major technological feat in itself. Reducing the number of keys makes it easier for the blind to accurately manipulate the calculator. In addition to simple addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, the unit gives audio computations for sine, cosine, logarithms and square roots, to name a few.

It is the instant availability of this information that is such a revelation to blind students. A logarithm table, for example, covers several pages in braille.

FREE MAILING PRIVILEGES AVAILABLE

Our attention was recently directed to Part 138 of the Postal Service Manual, entitled "For the Blind and Other Handicapped Persons." Part 138 provides for mailing free certain matter "for the use of the blind or other persons who cannot use or read conventionally printed material because of a physical impairment who are certified by competent authority as unable to read normal reading material."

The Postal Service explains that handicaps other than visual impairments which can prevent normal reading are disabling paralysis, muscle or nerve deterioration affecting coordination and control, and confinement in iron lungs or other mechanical devices. These conditions may be caused by cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, infantile paralysis, myasthenia gravis, and diplegia.

In order to utilize the free mailing privileges one must obtain certification of such a physical impairment from a competent authority, such as a doctor, optometrist, registered nurse, professional

staff member of a hospital or other institutions or agencies. The certification then should be submitted to the post office where mailings will be made or received. Post offices do not have official forms for certification; a letter on official letterhead is sufficient.

Part 138 of the Postal Service Manual sets forth certain conditions for those using the free mailing privileges. First, the matter must be for the use of the blind or other handicapped persons as described above. There must be no charge, rental or subscription fee required for such matter, or the charge must not be in excess of the cost of the matter. Third, the matter may be opened for postal inspection. Finally, the matter should contain no advertising.

Examples of items mailable free are reading matter; musical scores; sound reproductions; paper, records, tapes and other materials for production of reading matter, musical scores or sound reproductions; braille writers or typewriters, or parts thereof, used by a blind person or a person having a physical impairment as described; educational or other materials or devices specifically designed or adopted for use of a blind person or a person having such physical impairment.

Additionally, unsealed letters which are in raised characters or in 14 point or larger type may be sent by a blind person. Handwritten letters are not mailable free of charge. All materials mailed pursuant to Part 138 must show the words "Free Matter for the Blind or Handicapped" in the upper right corner of the address side.

Inquiries regarding Part 138 of the Postal Service Manual should be directed to your local post office first, then to the General Manager, Domestic Mail Classification Division, Office of Mail Classification, United States Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260.

A VILLAGE FOR THE HANDICAPPED

by George F. Will
Washington Post Staff Writer

*Reprinted with permission of
The Washington Post*

INNISFREE VILLAGE, Va.--Nestled on what was, 200 years ago, an American frontier, this village is an outpost on a new frontier. The frontier is social and moral, not geographical: Innisfree is pioneering a new way of caring for a minority that has been all too easy to neglect.

Innisfree is a self-contained working community with mentally handicapped adults, built on 400 acres of rolling farmland adjacent to the Shenandoah National Forest in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Today it has residential and work facilities for about 30 handicapped adults and about half as

many nonhandicapped coworkers and their children.

It is a haven from the complexity and competitiveness of an urban society. But it offers enriching, dignified labor and life.

Villagers provide a substantial portion of their food from their dairy and beef herds, poultry, gardens and orchards. In their woodshop they produce safe, sturdy toys. In their weavery they produce purses, shawls, and scarves. And in their bakery they produce something that is almost as much of an American rarity as is Innisfree: good bread.

These activities are commercially promising and will be more so when the village can afford to expand its facilities. For example, the bakery capacity will expand from 350 loaves per week to 1,500.

Innisfree is an example of how small private resources in the service of a private vision can produce a model for public policy.

Approximately 3 per cent of American citizens are mentally retarded. When their families are considered, the problem of retardation can be said to directly effect upward of 20 million Americans.

An undetermined but large number of mentally retarded or otherwise handicapped adults are living with elderly parents in an environment that may be over-sheltered today, and may at any time be shattered by parents' deaths. Such parents are haunted by the lack of alternatives to the impoverished living environments of public institutions.

Hundreds of thousand of retarded citizens are in public institutions which offer only what is decorously called custodial care, which often means the warehousing of human beings. Often the warehousing is facilitated by the heavy, regular use of tranquilizing drugs--chemical straightjackets. Many of the retarded or otherwise handicapped could function in community environments like Innisfree, minimizing their handicaps and their cost to society.

The sublime physical setting of Innisfree--a small bear recently wandering in from the forest--is a temptation to romanticism. But such sentimentality would not be respectful of the strength of hand and soul required of the serene but unsentimental nonhandicapped people here. Their sinewy idealism causes them to shun distinctions--even salaries--that would put social distance between themselves and the villagers whose personhood they are here to affirm.

The usefulness of Innisfree as a model for public policy is limited only by this: Government money can purchase professional competence, and can increase society's supply of such competence. But the mysterious dedication that makes Innisfree a community is, like all love, mysterious: it is not a price-elastic commodity, expanding with the size of government appropriations.

Indeed, as the world becomes richer

but more secular, handicapped people become more vulnerable. Money can build the large impersonal institutions that are limbos of cool neglect in affluent societies. But the humble cottages of an Innisfree are, like Chartres, manifestations of something like a religious vocation.

A society's ascent from barbarism can be measured, in part, by the care it shows for the defenseless, like mentally handicapped people. It also is true that societies are propelled upward, slowly, by the astonishing energies of moral pioneers operating in little platoons.

Innisfree is one of those little platoons, conquering the nation's inner frontier of caring, unsung except, in a sense, by William Butler Yeats, from whose poem the village took its name:

*I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And build a small eabin there...
And I shall have some peace there, for peace
comes dropping slow...
I will arise and go now, for always night and
day...
While I stand on the roadway, or in the
pavement's grey
I hear it in the deep heart's core.*

NEWS BRIEFS

BICENTENNIAL PLANNING FOR HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

by Sharon Strzalkowski

Reprinted with permission of Programs for the Handicapped, US Office of the Handicapped

Preparations for the Bicentennial have begun in various parts of the Capital and the Smithsonian Institution has fallen into step with its present effort to make its buildings and exhibits accessible to all of its handicapped visitors. Attention to the needs of handicapped people, whether it be for an interpreter, Braille labels, or easy access to the building itself by those in wheelchairs, has until now, been random with uncoordinated results. But now more emphasis is being placed on learning the reactions of handicapped visitors, their criticisms and suggestions for improvement.

Those interested in becoming acquainted with the various Smithsonian museums should contact the education office of each museum they desire to visit. Information about the existing facilities or assistance is available as well as staff who are interested in any comments and suggestions after the visit.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO THE DEAF

Reprinted from MSSD For Your Information, June 1975

When in Florida . . . Florida's Disney World is now offering tours in sign

language. One of Disney World's tour guides, Susan Gauntlett, spent weeks teaching herself finger spelling and memorizing signs so that she could communicate with the deaf.

While there are several bilingual tour guides at Disney World, none knew sign language until Gauntlett joined the corps two years ago. She learned in sign language the 16-page package all guides are required to memorize--inventing signs for such words as "monorail," "Mickey Mouse," and "orange juice" after first spelling them letter by letter.

"Usually the deaf are very surprised to find I can talk to them in their language. But I'm not as quick at it as they are," she said, according to a recent UPI article.

During the Model Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD) senior class trip to Disney World this May, students preferred the interpreting services of one of the four teachers who accompanied them to Florida. They were too busy having fun to take time for a tour.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES OFFERED

Rapid Braille Reading, the free correspondence course receiving most votes in a national survey of consumer priorities was the Hadley School's home-study course in Rapid Braille Reading. Written especially for the Hadley School by Dr. Vearl G. McBride in two Braille volumes comprising nine lessons, the course covers both the techniques and the principles involved.

Home Repairs by the Blind Householder, the course placing a photofinish second on the same survey, is in either Braille or cassette form. From painting to plumbing, hammer to fuses, Home Repairs represents both basic information for the beginner and up-to-date resources for the veteran. Researched and written especially for the Hadley School by Meg K. Staahl, the text, in nine lessons, is enriched by humor and insight.

For further information regarding these home study courses, contact:

Coordinator of Student Services
Hadley School of the Blind
700 Elm Street
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

GREYHOUND BUS COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Association of Motor Bus Owners has announced that Greyhound Bus Company will now offer transportation free of charge for anyone accompanying a handicapped person on a Greyhound bus. This policy is being initiated to make it possible for handicapped people to receive any assistance they might need while using this means of transportation. It is hoped that other bus companies will also institute this policy in the near future.

UNESCO PLANS BRAILLE MAGAZINE

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is at present studying the possibilities of publishing a biannual Braille magazine which would contain articles on subjects in the fields of education, science, culture, and communications. The magazine would be produced in English, French and Spanish, with copies available free of charge to blind people throughout the world. Anyone who would like to receive a copy of such a magazine should write (and specify typed or Braille letters) to Mr. F. H. Potter, UNESCO Visitors Information Centre, UNESCO House, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

DEAF CANDIDATE BARRED

Reprinted from the H&S (Hearing and Speech/Action).

A clause in the Arizona Constitution barred a deaf man from candidacy for the Arizona Legislature. Larry Stewart, an Associate Professor at the University of Arizona in Tucson, holds a Ph.D. and is in the field of deaf education. He is deaf and communicates by means of sign language.

According to the American Annals of the Deaf, he had obtained the backing of community leaders and was ready to announce his candidacy when a final check of the Arizona Constitution (adopted in 1912) turned up a provision that all State officers and members of the legislature must be able to conduct the affairs of their offices in the English language. So Stewart never got into the race.

TALK SHOW

Disabled in Action, a talk show for the disabled, is broadcast every Sunday night from 9 to 10 p.m. over WWDV-FM 96.5 Philadelphia. The broadcast should be of interest to the Developmentally Disabled of the Philadelphia area.

PRE-SCHOOL DIAGNOSTIC SCREENING PROGRAM

*Reprinted from Newsletter, P.A.C.L.D.
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A pre-school diagnostic program is currently being developed within the Northwest Tri-County Intermediate Unit # 5 which will provide relevant educational information to participating kindergarten and first grade teachers. Based on the Basic School Skills Inventory (Hammill & Goodman), the program provides not only locally derived pupil norms for total test and subtest performance but also indicates those specific pupils deficient in each of the items measured by the inventory. Correlational studies with a standardized

pre-school readiness test indicate strong support for the inventory's validity.

While yet in its development form, the I.U. #5 screening program shows promise for future development in its current form, a secretary can enter the performance data for an entire class in approximately two hours with immediate analysis of data and presentation of summary information. Estimated cost for last year's participating districts (exclusive of hardware) was 08¢ per pupil. It is anticipated that the current program will be modified to increase the number of pupil characteristics studied and that more sophisticated analyses will be incorporated into the initial screening report.

*Richard C. Gacka, Ed.D.
Assistant Director of Special Education
March 29, 1976*

STATE WINNERS

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has announced the five State winners in the 1975-1976 Poster Contest: First, James H. Weigle, Somerset; Second, Louise Voyatais, Allentown; Third, Liz Doherty, Bethlehem; Fourth, Aila Nelson, Norristown; Fifth, Gay Frankenfield, Southampton.

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has also announced the five State winners in the 1975-1976 "Ability Counts" Contest: First, Allison Combs, Meyersdale; Second, Marie Polosky, Shenandoah; Third, Celeste Bucko, Norristown; Fourth, Melanie Sabo, West Middlesex; Fifth, Catherine Feskanin, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER FOR THE DEAF

*Ms. Betty Broecker,
Coordinator*

The Community Service Center for the Deaf is a referral agency for deaf persons and an informational center for the hearing community. It has been located at Community College of Philadelphia since November, 1974.

Some of the services that the Center can provide to the deaf community of Philadelphia includes assistance in contacting city, state, and private agencies that offer services to the community at large. Such agencies include the Social Security Administration, Family Service Agency, the Department of Public Welfare, Legal Aid, and public and private counseling agencies. An interpreter is provided for ease of communication between the deaf individual and the agency he is contacting for assistance. At the same time, the Center is educating these same agencies to their responsibilities to include the fee for

interpreters for the deaf in the regular agency budget.

Those agencies that demonstrate an interest in increasing their knowledge of the deaf community receive assistance in this through Center-sponsored seminars and workshops, as well as through the setting up of classes in the language of signs for ease of communication with deaf individuals, either at Community College or within the agency itself.

Many workshops and seminars are also sponsored by the Center for the benefit of the deaf community itself. Such workshops include information on legal rights of deaf persons, information for deaf parents, consumer information, dramatic expression, and leadership development.

The center maintains a registry of interpreters for the deaf, and any agency in the city may call and secure the name of an available interpreter whenever a deaf person comes into that agency. To increase the number of qualified interpreters, the Center sponsors training workshops and classes in interpreting.

For further information, contact Ms. Betty Broecker, Coordinator - 215-972-7381.

RECREATION CENTER FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The country's first municipal recreation center specifically planned, designed, and publicly financed for use by the mentally and physically handicapped is being constructed in Washington, D.C. There is only one other such known center in the United States, a privately sponsored facility in San Francisco, California. Washington's new \$2 million center will include a swimming pool, an auditorium/gymnasium, a home arts room, arts and crafts shops, a day care center, and an outdoor play and exploration area including a miniature golf course--all carefully designed for use by both children and adults who are in wheelchairs, blind or otherwise disabled.

It will be known as the Joseph H. Cole Center, after the Director of the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, which is sponsoring the center.

Among the many special features by the building is the steel space frame, painted white and penetrated by skylights, giving the entire building a cheerful and airy quality; a long covered canopy which connects the main building with the day care center but which also allows several cars and buses to load and unload simultaneously; a small protected area, in both the gymnasium and swimming pool, where a retarded child who fears the large space can retreat and watch things for a while; a pool accessible to wheelchairs; and building fixtures and appliances designed for use by the handicapped.

Construction plans call for completion by Fall, 1976.

TAX DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED

A quadriplegic who needs a housekeeper/attendant to help day-to-day activities of life attempted to claim a deduction for services provided by the housekeeper/attendant and got nowhere at first.

Three reasons why this person felt the deduction for the attendant's salary should be received were:

1. If a husband and wife can deduct babysitting from their taxes even if it isn't a necessity for both to work, then to deduct attendant fees which are a necessity to being able to work are deductible.
2. This person is not only self-supporting, but is also supporting an attendant who is paying taxes and may otherwise be on public assistance without a job.
3. The IRS said that if married to a wage earner, it would be possible to deduct necessary attendant care from the wage earner's taxes but that the person couldn't do the same for him or herself.

Even in the early contact with the IRS in Washington, D.C., there were snags. One reply included the comment that while there are no special deductions for the expense of an attendant/housekeeper, "any portion of the expense of the attendant attributable to services which are of a type which would be rendered by a nurse may qualify..."

The individual then submitted the following breakdown of budget along with a list of the duties of the attendant relative to medical care.

MONTHLY BUDGET

Attendant Salary (plus room and board)	\$230.
Rent	115.
Utilities	40.
Other	215.
	\$590.

ATTENDANT DUTIES

1 hour-morning dressing, toileting, grooming
1½ hours driving to school, setting up materials for the day, driving home
2 hours-evening enemas, baths, care ileostomy

Later receiving a letter from the chief of the individual income tax branch, which said in part that Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 allows as a deduction the amount, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, for the medical care of the taxpayer and defined medical care to include, "the amount paid for diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention

of disease or for the purpose of affecting any structure of the body."

The letter also added that under Section 1.213-1(e)(1)(ii) "payments for nursing services (including nurse's board where paid by the taxpayer) are payment for medical care and "that the services provided by your attendant are in the nature of nursing service that mitigate your condition," a deduction for the total attendant's salary and "fair market value" of the meals and lodging provided the attendant were allowed.

Although this special ruling was made only for this individual, it indicates that it may be possible for others to obtain the same ruling in the future.

Revenue Rulings 70-170 and 75-317 may clarify individual decisions on income tax deductions for attendant/nursing care.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TRAVEL PAMPHLET

A pamphlet is available from the American Foundation for the Blind describing current policy with regard to transportation by the blind on buses and trains. It is entitled Travel Concessions for Blind Persons. The regulations concerning half-fare concessions for the sighted person accompanying the blind traveler are clearly stated, and application and certification information is given. The concessions may help in a variety of situations when accompaniment is desirable.

For more information, write to the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, New York 19911.

HANDBOOK OF URBAN ACCESSIBILITY

A handbook is being developed by the Information Center for Handicapped Children to assess the accessibility of buildings in Washington, D.C. for citizens in wheelchairs and for those with other disabilities. The handbook is the first step in the project "Access Washington" which is designed to sensitize city building owners to the needs of the handicapped population, and to initiate legislation that will effect higher standards of accessibility in the urban area. Based on the efforts of teams of able-bodied and disabled people, the handbook will offer several hundred entries--restaurants, hotels, shopping centers--with a description of their good and bad features and hoped-for improvements. The publication will appear later this year.

For further information, contact:
The Information Center for
Handicapped Children
1619 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

MENTAL RETARDATION

Two volumes now published. Available only from

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

The Known and the Unknown. Answers 70 key questions, presenting available statistics and information in readily useable form. 115 p., \$2.45. Stock No. 017-090-00021-6.

Century of Decision. A report to the President, making recommendations for the next 25 years on prevention, humane services, and full citizenship for retarded persons. 156 p., \$3.15. Stock No. 040-000-00343-6.

Gregory Bond. An Adaptive Surfing Apparatus. Master's project. Long Beach, California: California State University, January 1975.

Effectiveness of an adaptive surfing apparatus designed and constructed for use by individuals with a variety of impairments affecting one or both of the upper extremities. Functional evaluation of the apparatus was carried out in both a swimming pool and in the ocean. Eight subjects -- seven males and one female, 12 to 19 years of age -- included individuals with cerebral palsy and spasticity, unilateral birth defects, post-polio, amputation, and loss of prehension. Each of the eight subjects was tested in a swimming pool; three completed an ocean check-out. One subject used a prosthesis in conjunction with the apparatus. Case studies substantiated effectiveness of this apparatus under test conditions. The apparatus was found safe, versatile in terms of adaptability to various conditions, and effective particularly when the participant had previous water experience. Results also indicated that the adaptive surfing apparatus can be used by selected impaired persons for rehabilitation and recreation. Detailed information is presented on modification of apparatus design, use of device with a prosthesis, criteria for operation, subjects, and testing procedures for both pool and surf check outs.

Jim McAvaddy. Facility Consideration for Handicapped Intramural Participants. Edison, New Jersey: Middlesex County College, 1973.

This is an extension and expansion of a paper (An Adaptive Program for Intramurals) presented by the author at the 1972 annual conference of the National Intramural Association. This presentation deals specifically with planning new facilities or restructuring existing buildings so that they are accessible and can be used in intramural/recreational programs and activities for all students, including

impaired, impaired, disabled, and handicapped persons. Discussion is presented about limitations typically found among individuals who have difficulties in walking, seeing and/or hearing, using hands and/or arms, and understanding information, directions, and warnings. Specific information and suggestions are provided about general accessibility, i.e., parking, walks, ramps, stairs, doors and doorways, and door hardware (toilet facilities, swimming pools), locker rooms, changing areas, showers, and miscellaneous facilities, i.e., telephones, food service, and drinking fountains. Throughout this presentation focus is on need, responsibility, and obligation to provide intramural/leisure/recreational opportunities for everyone.

Rehabilitation Facility Approaches in Severe Disabilities by John G. Cull, Ph.D. and Richard E. Hardy, Ed.D.

This text is an overview of some of the primary concerns of the rehabilitation facility administrator and staff. The authors deal with some of the primary concerns related to serving clients with various severe disabilities. It covers the approaches rehabilitation facilities can take in facilitating the rehabilitation of the severely disabled individual. The book is a publication of the Bannerstone Division of American Lectures in Social and Rehabilitation Psychology. Available from:

Charles C. Thomas, Publisher
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62703

Designing Schools and Schooling for the Handicapped by Jack W. Brich, Ph.D. and B. Kenneth Johnstone, F.A.I.A.

This is a fundamental publication for special educators, administrators, supervisors, architects and facilities planners. The objective of the text is to produce a guide to intelligent planning. Design and construction problems are approached from the viewpoint of the learning task, how a pupil's mental, social or physical disorder requires special consideration, and how best that consideration may be accomplished. The text deals with what contributions planning and design of physical environment and facilities can make to maximize their education and rehabilitation. Available from:

Charles C. Thomas, Publisher
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62703
Price: \$14.50

International Catalog of Aids and Appliances for Blind and Visually Impaired Persons.

An inkprint catalog listing over 1100 aids and appliances commercially available throughout the world for visually handicapped individuals has been compiled by the American Foundation for the Blind International Research

Information Service. This catalog serves as a source of manufacturers, prices, and the availability of items. It contains no photographs or illustrations. It may be ordered from the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, Order Number B 111, Price - \$2.00.

Physical Education and Recreation for the Visually Handicapped.

A valuable resource for the special educator, recreation specialist and physical educator — as well as the volunteer, paraprofessional or parent — involved in physical education or recreation for the visually handicapped. Includes information on the nature of visual impairments, practical suggestions for active participation in modified programs and successful, easy-to-administer instructional methods. A variety of sources are suggested for further reference, study and use. 1973. 80 pp. (245-25416) \$3.25.

Integrating Persons with Handicapping Conditions into Regular Physical Education and Recreation Programs.

An analysis of selected research and program literature concerned with the integration of individuals with handicapping conditions into physical education, recreation and related programs. With selected references and audiovisual aids. 1975. 60 pp. (245-25718) \$3.00.

Physical Education and Recreation for Individuals with Multiple Handicapping Conditions.

Contains a brief analysis of literature, abstracts, and information on physical education and recreation for individuals with multiple handicapping conditions. Sections are presented that include

examples of related programs, references, resource contacts, and audiovisual aids. 1975. 48 pp. (245-25720) \$2.50.

Cerebral Palsy - A Developmental Disability, Third Revised Edition, William M. Cruickshank, Editor.

Completely revised and updated with the most recent research on all aspects of cerebral palsy, this third revised edition of Dr. Cruickshank's classic work focuses on the interrelationship between the specific central nervous system problem and other developmental disabilities.

This edition has been designed to be an even more useful working text than the distinguished previous editions have been. A number of new subjects and authors have been added, and the remaining chapters have been completely rewritten, to provide a text of importance to all those working in the cerebral palsy field. The new chapters in the third revised edition examine neurophysiological correlates, dental characteristics, family process, and collaborative approaches to professional intervention.

October 19-22, 1976

American Society of Directors of Volunteer Services Convention
Denver, Colorado

October 20-21, 1976

HAP Fall Conference
Pittsburgh Hilton

October 21-22-23, 1976

Penna. Easter Seal Society State Conference
Sheraton - Conestoga Motel
Lancaster, Pa.

Contact William E. Graffius — Executive Director — Pa. Easter Seal Society
Fulling Mill Road, Middletown, Pa.

November 3-4-5, 1976

Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania-Delaware Chapter American Association of Workers for the Blind
William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh
Anyone wanting information concerning this conference should contact Leroy J. Battwy,
President Elect
The Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind
311 Station Street
Bridgeville, Pa. 15017

November 12-13, 1976

Allegheny County Chapter P.A.C.L.D. Conference

December 1-2-3, 1976

Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals
Hershey Convention Center
Contact Mr. John Snyder
Governor's Advocate for the Physically Handicapped
Phone: (717) 787-8348

May 24-29, 1977

White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals
Washington, D.C.

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